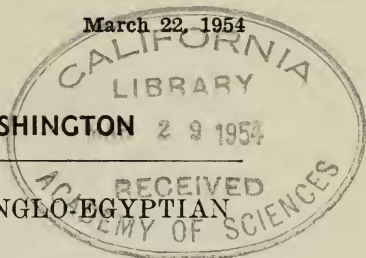


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A NEW SQUIRREL FROM THE ANGLO-EGYPTIAN  
SUDAN

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The study of a collection of mammals from the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan has shown the existence in that area of a new squirrel belonging to the genus *Heliosciurus*.

This study is being done in cooperation with the United States Naval Medical Research Unit Number Three and the Chicago Natural History Museum. All measurements are in millimeters, and capitalized color terms are from Ridgway "Color Standards and Color Nomenclature."

It is with great pleasure that I name this squirrel for Mr. Harry Hoogstraal who obtained the type series.

*Heliosciurus gambianus hoogstraali* subsp. nov.

*Type*.—Chicago Natural History Museum, no. 66723, adult male, from Ikoto, 2500 ft., Torit District, Equatoria Province, Anglo-Egyptian Sudan. Obtained 12 November 1949 by Harry Hoogstraal, original number 4799.

*Specimens examined*.—Sixteen, from: Ikoto, 9; Torit, 6; Obbo, 1.

*Distribution*.—Known from the area around Torit, Ikoto and Obbo, Anglo-Egyptian Sudan.

*Diagnosis*.—Coloration of upper parts mixed Cinnamon Buff, black, and white; individual hairs black at base, then banded buff, black, whitish and tipped with black. Eye with broad white stripe above and below, not connected. Cheeks, feet, hands, and stripe on outer edge of forearm clear buff. Tail alternately banded buff and black, the bands of about equal width. In fresh pelage, hairs of tail with wide white subterminal band. Belly, throat, chin, and outer surfaces of hind feet white. Basal one-fifth of tail and perianal region Cinnamon-Rufous. Skull large and robust. Upper toothrows parallel.

*Measurements of type specimen*.—Total length 417; length of tail 207; length of hind foot 51; length of ear from notch 16; total length of skull 49.1; condyloincisive length 44.1; zygomatic breadth 29.0; length of nasals 14.7; alveolar length of upper toothrow 9.3.

*Comparisons*.—From the type of *Heliosciurus gambianus madogae*, the new subspecies differs in darker color, white rather than buffy belly, and lateral white margins on the hind feet. The skull of *H. g. hoogstraali* is larger in all measurements taken; the auditory bullae are larger; the postorbital processes are shorter; the braincase is less rounded; the upper toothrows are parallel and not diverging posteriorly; the postpalatal vacuities are longer and narrower.

Compared with *H. g. lateris*, *H. g. hoogstraali* is darker in color, the feet are buffy instead of grayish, and the skull is larger in all respects (except that the nasals are shorter).

Compared with *H. g. bongensis*, *H. g. hoogstraali* is darker in color and larger in all measurements.

From *H. g. omensis* and *H. g. kaffensis*, *H. g. hoogstraali* differs in longer hind foot, white rather than gray belly, and a more buffy suffusion of the upper parts.

*Remarks.*—The six males and three females from Ikoto are remarkably uniform in color. Only one specimen varies markedly from the rest of the series, being somewhat paler.

One specimen from Obbo is somewhat different, in that it is lighter in color and lacks the white lateral margin on the hind foot. It is apparently an intergrade with *H. g. omensis* but more nearly approaches *H. g. hoogstraali*.

Three specimens from Torit show intergradation with *H. g. madogae* in the intermediate size of the auditory bullae, the straighter dorsal outline of the skull, and an intermediate condition in the divergence of the upper toothrows. These specimens are, however, more nearly like *H. g. hoogstraali*.